The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Banking Firm Suspended.

DANIEL DREW INVOLVED.

Card from Professor Wise.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Statement by a R. R. Manager.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1873.

Suspension of a Banking Firm.

Kenyon, Cox & Co., bankers and brokers, on Wall street, suspended to-day. Daniel Drew was special partner in the house.

The stock business of Kenyon, Cox & Co. was not the cause of the suspension, as they were carrying very few stocks compared to their usual complement. Only 3,600 shares were sold out under the rule to-day, and this—Lake Shore—at 91@91¼. The real trouble has been the large advances to the Canada Southern Railway, some of which are now beginning to fall due. Messrs. Kenyon, Cox & Co., Daniel Drew and others, it is understood, united their paper to assist in completing the road, trusting to further negotiation of bonds at London. On last Monday advices were received from London stating that it was impossible at present to negotiate more bonds, and a consultation was held with parties in the interest of the Canada Southern, and Kenyon, Cox & Co. resolved to suspend.

The decline of 4¾ in Wabash this morning was based on the supposition that the firm and its friends were large holders, but it appears that they had been receiving themselves for some time past, and hence there was but comparatively little stock sold.

In regard to the suspension, Mr. Cox, when questioned this afternoon, said the Canada Southern Railroad owes $2,250,000, and has $3,250,000 of first mortgage bonds of its own and connecting roads. As late as last Monday favorable advices were received by cable in regard to the placing of the bonds abroad. The difficulty had occurred very suddenly, and occasioned as much surprise to Mr. Drew as to any one else. Cox denied that there was any foundation for the Wall street rumors that Drew permitted the suspension of the firm for some ulterior object. He said Drew had thus far acted fairly and honorably in the matter, and would, could he have been before the entry of Stone's transactions three weeks ago, have prevented the suspension by converting some of his assets into cash. Cox said notes of the Canada Southern Railway to the amount of $1,500,000, bearing the endorsement of himself and Drew, will mature within thirty days, beginning to-day. Although these could not be met immediately, he believed that every creditor would obtain one hundred cents on the dollar. Wealthy men who are interested in the railway, although they might at first be unwilling to make sacrifices for the benefit of the poorer stockholders, would eventually lift it up and make the project successful. He insisted especially that it would be an act of folly for the holders of bills to sell them at a sacrifice because of the present excitement. Parties connected with the Canada Southern Railway are among the richest and most influential rail road men of the country, including John F. Tracy, Milton Courright, Sidney Dilon and William Scott.

One Wall street writer says: Daniel Drew is a general partner in the house, that he has frequently quibbled and compromised when caught by some of the overacting operations of Wall street, but this is the first time he has actually suspended. It is stated he took this course by the urgent advice of his counsel, who advised him to stop immediately, so as to learn the exact position of affairs. The troubles of Kenyon, Cox & Co. are supposed by many to date back to the ancient transactions of Daniel Drew in the famous Northwestern corner of last year, in which Drew was interested. It is said to have permitted Kenyon, Cox & Co. to pay up the differences on the stock, and as the firm, according to rumor, have not been able to get a settle ment with Drew, a contributive cause of the suspension there exists.

The Transportation Problem.

The Senatorial Committee on Transportation resumed its session to-day. Senator Windom presided. Mr. Hayes, general manager of the Erie Line, made a supplementary statement. After showing that the local traffic in short hauls costs more in proportion than the traffic in long hauls, he said the through lines which intended to cheapen transportation to the producer and consumer were compelled to inaugurate a system of through freights, and to try to quotations with regard to receipts given without averaging the amount contained in a car. Hayes says there are many points at which the railroad companies are too poor to build warehouses. Private persons own these warehouses, and sometimes the land around them, and are purchasers of the produce. They handle and load their own property when it arrives at the station. It passes from the hands of the railroad companies into the hands of persons not connected with the roads, therefore the companies neither weigh in or out from an elevator owned by the railroad company. Loading a given quantity, sending it to Boston or any other point, where the company owns an elevator, it is weighed out by the company. They have guaranteed weights, deducting one per cent. for shrinkage. It was Hayes' opinion that if the company could receive and discharge they should assume the shrinkage, no as to deliver the quantity loaded, or its value. He also held that New York must build elevators to meet the competition of other import towns, otherwise New York must lose its business. Many of the railroads centering in New York end in Jersey, while the New York Central ends in New York. There is consequently a difference of opinion as to what that point can be called. The New York Railway Association claim that New York is where the road ends, from where they discharge into barges in five car load lots, and deliver to any ship, warehouse, or inspection yard whether in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. These barges are controlled entirely by persons outside of the railroad companies. The expense of this ranges from sixty cents to one dollar per ton, for which neither the producer nor consumer pays anything. This is one of the Jewett Sobbiter arrangements by which the companies pay, but get nothing in return. The railroad companies are compelled to compete with other lines centering in other towns.

Hayes read a brief paper, showing that no section of the country is more prosperous than the Western country, notwithstanding the cries of oppression of railway monopolies.

A delegation from the Cheap Transportation Association made statements with regard to the effects of monopolies, their control of water fronts, and their Legislative jobbery. Mr. Walker, Statistician of the Produce Exchange, said the two promised competing routes will be through the State of New York, and through the St. Lawrence. When the canals have enlarged the State of New York must be prepared to meet competition by the St. Lawrence at a rate not to exceed ten cents per bushel from Chicago to Montreal. The remedy for exorbitant rates is the improvement of water routes and increased facilities by rail. Many lines are now doubling their tracks, and they can scarcely do so fast enough. The canals since 1837 have brought out over $700,000,000 worth of property, and have produced a revenue sufficient to pay for themselves. The tonnage of the canals for twenty-three years has been more than double the tonnage of all vessels entering the port of New York. The greatest capacity of the canals to move property eastward is four million tons a day. It should be able to accommodate a boat of 2,000 tons.

The Beulah Mission and Sea Cliff War.

The war continues between the lady managers of the Beulah Mission and the masculine managers of the Sea Cliff Camp Association, a well-known organization of the Methodist Church. A gentleman dying in New York, his family wished to bury the remains in their lot in Beulah Cemetery, purchased from Mrs. Landon, chief of the mission. The Sea Cliff people, hearing of the proposed interment, and not recognizing the right of Mrs. Landon to sell any portion of the property, sent an agent to prevent the digging of the grave, and he was supported by a Squire and constable of the town; but notwithstanding their protests and commands, Mrs. Landon had the grave dug, personally superintending and assisting in the work, and the body was interred. The Squire then informed the friends of the dead person that he would remove the body at the first opportunity, when they, anticipating his action, had the grave opened and carried the remains to New York, where arrangements were made for their interment in Greenwood cemetery. They now propose to sue the Mission and Association to recover damages.

Suit Against Alden B. Stockwell.

Aaron Freeman, who failed to get the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to bring suit, in his interest, against Alden B. Stockwell, late President, has begun proceedings himself, and made the old Board of Directors of the company the defendants. Freeman, in his complaint, charges that in January or February Stockwell, while acting as President of the Pacific Company, unlawfully appropriated to his own use nine thousand five hundred shares of the Panama Railroad Company, which were the property of the Pacific Company; and that he loaned $565,-000 of the company's money to Frank C. Markham, which is now utterly worthless, with the intention that Markham should use it for their common advantage.

Card from Professor Wise.

Professor Wise published a card defending his theory of an easterly air current, and announcing his readiness to start for Europe at any time in a gas-tight silk balloon. He also ensures attempts to turn a great scientific experiment into an enterprise for money-getting.

Meantime the Graphic people are arranging for the construction of a silk balloon for Professor Donaldson, while the Philadelphia *Herald* announces a balloon enterprise from that city on an entirely new plan of inflation and construction, at no charge to the public.

Counterfeit Currency.

Counterfeit new fifty cent currency is in circulation, and is said to have made its appearance two days after the issue of the genuine.

THE CAPITAL.

A. D. Shepherd Appointed Governor of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1873.

Appointments.

The President has appointed Alexander P. Shepherd Governor of the District of Columbia, vice Henry D. Cooke, resigned.

Henry A. Willard has been promoted to the Vice Presidency of the Board of Public Works in place of Shepherd, appointed Governor, and who hence becomes President of the Board.

The President has tendered the appointment of member of the Board to Dr. John B. Blake, now President of the Metropolitan Bank, who was Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds under President Pierce, and in other days was known as a prominent Democrat, but of late years as a friend of President Grant.

The President, in a letter to Cooke accepting the resignation of that gentleman as Governor of the District of Columbia, says: "I am aware of the labor you have been called upon to perform in organizing and systematizing new forms and modes of administration, and also how zealously and ably you have performed these duties under your administration of the affairs of the Territorial Government of the District of Columbia. Assisted, as you have been, by able and energetic subordinates, the national capital has advanced towards what it should be with a rapidity that astonishes and pleases every one who has been away from it for a few years and returned. If your successors in office give the satisfaction you have, the property owners in the District of Columbia, the people at large, and all who have an interest in the national capital, will have reason to congratulate themselves on the new form of government given them."

Governor Cooke says, in his letter of resignation: "I am urged to this action by the fact that the combined demands from my private business and my public duties have been so exacting that I am no longer able to meet both or either of those demands as thoroughly as I could wish.

Newspaper Tax Removed in Prussia.

The Post Office authorities have been informed by the Government at Berlin that newspaper stamp tax is no longer collected from persons in the kingdom of Prussia to whom may be addressed newspapers printed in the German language in the United States.

Land Office Removal.

The President has directed the removal of the land office at Oak Lake, Minnesota, to Detroit.

WASHINGTON, September 14, 1873.

Who Burned Columbia?

The *Chronicle* to-morrow will publish a letter from General Sherman in relation to the burning of Columbia. He submits a statement from soldiers who entered the town three-quarters of an hour before the entry of the head of Stone's brigade, and about two hours ahead of time, from which it appears that Wade Hamptom's men applied the torch to piles of cotton bales, which communicated to the houses, and laid the town in ashes.

LOUISIANA.

Cattle Thieves Hanged.

NEW IBERIA, LA., September 13.—The parish of Vermillion has been for years infested with cattle thieves. The people have been unable to obtain redress by process of law, and last Monday organized a vigilance committee as a last resort. A large number of thieves and their confederates were given notice to leave within a specified time, but instead of doing so, armed themselves, and threatened to destroy the town of Oberville. The vigilants pressed them and they scattered. It is reported three of the band were hanged on Friday night, the 5th inst., On Wednesday night, the 10th., one of those who were endeavoring to escape was arrested under civil process at Brashear, and while en route here, was taken from the steamer Minnie Avery at Jeanerville, by a band of armed men, and hung in front of Dr. Dungeon's residence, three miles above that town. All kinds of vague rumors are afloat here concerning the number executed, but no positive information can be obtained.

PHILADELPHIA.

Serious Railway Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—The Philadelphia express, which left Pittsburgh at 5 P. M. yesterday, met with a serious accident when ten miles west of Oneonta. Two freight trains, one moving on the main track and one on a siding, came in collision just as the express was passing on the other main track. One of the freight engines was thrown off the track and raked the sides of three Pullman cars, throwing the last one off the track and crushing it badly. The passengers were thrown in all directions, but none were killed. Mrs. William Sheets, an old lady residing in Indianapolis, was badly, but not dangerously, bruised and cut. The engineer of one of the freight trains was killed and the other engineer and his fireman were badly hurt.

SPORTING NEWS

The Turf.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Prospect Park races. First race, one mile dash, for all ages, won by Quito in 1:45.

Second race, 3½ miles, won by Village Blacksmith in 6:08.

Third race, 1½ miles, won by Lightning Colt in 2:41¾.

Fourth race, hurdle handicap, 2 miles, over eight hurdles, won by Blind Tom in 4:00.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 13.—First race, 1½ miles dash, won by the Gleaner, in 2:21½.

Second race, mile heats, won by Big War Dance in 1:55¾ and 1:61½.

Third race, 3 miles dash, won by Waverly in 5:53¾.

Senator J. H. Mitchell of Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—The following is the resolution of the Oregon Republican State Committee alluded to in a dispatch last night:

Resolved, That whatever may have been the misfortune, fault, or shortcomings of J. H. Mitchell, United States Senator from this State, in his early private life, we neither apologize for his judgment, nor justify him, but express our unqualified belief that by his many years' consistent, upright and honorable conduct in this State he has outlived any imputations cast upon him; that to-day not only the Republican party, but a large majority of the people of this State, have entire confidence in his integrity, ability and patriotism; that he will faithfully and ably represent them in the United States Senate.

BUCKEYE ITEMS.

THE Cambria Iron Company has commenced the extension of the blast furnace capacity at Johnstown. It is proposed to build two furnaces of superior style, embracing all the modern improvements.

THE bonded debt of Indiana county, as reported by the State Commissioners of Statistics, amounts to $154,601.66. The floating debt is set down at $19,001.37. This amounts to about six dollars to each inhabitant.

A SPITEFUL cotemporary says: "Lancaster people call it 'outrageous' that the prisoners of the County Jail are allowed nothing but religious reading matter. Certainly it is outrageous! They should be furnished with the *Police Gazette Day's Doings* and Lancaster papers."

THE Punxsutawney *Argus* apologises for a typographical error that appeared in a love poem given in a recent issue. It says instead of the line

"I kicked her under the cellar stairs,"

read

"I kissed her under the silent stars,"

which was quite a mistake, indeed.

LEWIS SMITH, of Fogelsville, Lehigh county, a short distance from the line of Berks, while engaged in digging sand in a pit on Friday evening, was covered with a foot and a half of sand, by the caving in of a bank, and before he could be extricated was smothered. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. He leaves a wife; but no children.

THE following gentlemen have been duly elected by the stockholders of the Fayette County Mutual Fire Insurance Company to act as managers for the ensuing year: Wm. McCleary, Hugh L. Rankin, John W. Barr, Elias Bailly, John S. Hackney, Irving Brownfield, W. H. Baily, T. H. Penn, Dr. W. H. Sturgeon, Robert Hogsett, R. M. Modisette, Col. A. E. Wilson, Robert G. Mullin, Peter S. Hays, John J. Schell, H. B. Kuntz, C. S. Overholt, A. D. Scott, James W. Hays, N. Laidley, A. M. Evans.

The Bad Boy and the Good.

There was once a young and lovely boy, whose mother parted his hair down the middle, and occasionally hit him in the back with a flat-iron. There was also a bad, wicked and depraved boy, about whom I, at the moment, do not recollect any further particulars. These two were brought up together, and simultaneously received a present of a sovereign apiece. Oh, how that bad, wicked and depraved boy kicked up his heels! The good boy smiled the while scrupulously and slobbered. The bad boy then went straightway and laid out his good money in all manner and kinds of nasty and indigestible messes—hardbake, cocoanut (he bought fourteen of these), bulls' eyes, stick liquorice, tamarinds and Australian beef. The boy fell to and gorged blindcostly upon these things, and so exhausted his little capital, coming to the good boy, when it was all gone, with a long and pitiful face. "Ah!" said the good boy, "had you not spent your sovereign thus foolishly, you would have had it now as I have mine. Instead of buying hardbake—a thing I myself never touch, except when it is given to me—you might have bestowed five shillings upon the Society for supplying Wooden-legged Infants with Worsted slippers. Instead of buying cocoanuts, you might have dropped another five bob into the donation box of the Hospital for Paralyzed Shakers; and, instead of wasting the other ten shillings in the way you have, you might have done I don't know what that was good and kind, and generous and noble." The bad boy, confused and confounded, turned away his head at this, and wept bitter tears. Then the good boy went out for a stroll, feeling ever so much gooder for having said what he had, and on his way accidentally dropped his own sovereign down a sewer grating.—*Punch.*

NASBY AT BEET STATION.

Some Trouble Occurs in Mr. Nasby's Grange.

The Honest Farmers Move for Their Rights.

BEET STATION, wich is in the State uv Illinoy, August 27, 1873.—Things aint workin ez smooth with us ez I cood wish in our movement for the relief uv the hard handed agrikultoorists uv Illinoy. We hev made some blunders ourselves, and besides, the farmers theirselves don't show that abstract enthoosiasm wich I wanted to see. They are too devoted to things purely personal to take broad views uv things.

Our first misforchoon occurred in the election uv officers uv our Grange. I got a list uv the officers, and went on to fill 'em. Mr. Cephas Billins was elected Master, Mr. Pettes Treasurer, Mr. Blathers Secretary, and the other principal offices wuz filled by the other gentlemen who wooden decline a county offis of they wuz urged hard enuff.

"Wat am I to hev?" I asked.

Billins run his intellectooal eye doxn the list.

"Wood it soot you to be Flora?" he gently replied.

"Anything!" wuz my answer.

Whereupon I wuz elected Flora, and the list wuz published in the county papers.

There wuz a guffaw all over the county. Not one uv us knowed that Flora wuz a female! Knowledge is power! The idee uv my being a Flora—the goddess or Flowers, and sich! I mite ez well put on a white muslin dress, with low neck and short sleeves, and stand in a tableaoo ez the Goddess uv Liberty!

But we endored the lafture uv the populis at this little blunder, and went to work riggerously to drum up recroots. We held daily meetins in the back room uv the Jackson Hotel, discussin the wrongs uv the laborin classes. To see us there wuz a site wich wood hev melted the heart uv the laborin man. Billins's favorit attitood wuz leanin on his elbow on a temporary bar. Pettus, lyin on a loug table, at full length, mournfully wettin his lips ever and anon, with a little whisky and water. Blathers hed his hat tipped back in a cheer with his feet on a winder sill, where he cood see the sons uv toil, whose interests he wuz watchin over, a sweatin in a distant field.

"Observe," said Blathers, "that honest yeomanry a puttin in his unrequited toil. My sole aches for him."

And so drown his sorrows at the site, Mr. Blathers ordered a glass uv whisky, remarkin to the landlord in the most abusimindid manner to just chalk it down, wich the landlord, hevin heerd the conclooding sentence uv the order, in an ekally absent-minded manner didn't bring the likker at all. His onfeelin remark was that he wuz jist out uv chalk!

That afternoon I got hold uv three farmers, and had a long and satisfactory talk with them. They were incensed agin monopolies, and were ready to jine in a movement to bust em. I told em uv our new organization, and invited them to come with me and enroll their selves with a choice band uv noble spirits, who wuz a-goin to bust their bonds and elevate labor to its proper place.

"Are you willin to jine sich a holy croosade?" I demanded. "Are you willin to jine a organizashen wich will give the farmers uv the country a proper reward for their labor—wich will give em, in short, wat belongs to em?"

"We ain't we ain't" said they in korious.

"Then, come with me!" sez I.

I ushered 'em into the back room of the Jackson Hotel.

"Billins, Blathers, Pettus," I yelled exultingly, "here is three honest yeomanry who hev this day trod into the dust by thievin monopolies, who want their rites—here is three recroots for our noble army of freemen!"

It struck me at the time that my friends did not look so exultant ez they should—that they wore the general appearance uv three men who wood hev liked to hev bin somewhere else.

"Mr. Billins," sed farmer No. 1, "you pro pose to give the farmers wat is their doo, do you?"

"Mr. Blathers, you are going to restore to the farmers wat is their own, ain't you?" sed farmer No. 2.

"Mr. Pettus, you propose to help to restore to labor wat belongs to it, don't you?"

"Certainly," sed Billins, Blather and Pettus, ez white ez sheets.

"Then commence in this holy croosade by payin me for the load uv hay I sold you eight years ago," sed the infooriated man, seezin Billins by the throat.

"Pay me for the load uv potatoes you bought uv me last winter," shouted No. 2, seezin Blathers.

"Pay me for the load uv wood I drawd you last fall, wuz a year ago," shooted No. 3, goin for Pettus.

The farmers didn't git their pay, and we hev abandoned all hopes uv sekoorin them. There ain't no use uv us sympathizes with labor tryin to do anything with men who take sich narrer and grovelin views ez these things do. Principles are broad and general in their nacher and cannot be brot down to sich small matters ez wood, potatoes and hay. Outh men kin be made broader, our labors will be in vain. Cash Pettus, Blathers and Billins sympathize with labor jist as well when they don't pay ez when they do!

I followed these men out and heerd em ask each other wat earthly good it cood possibly do labor and laborin men to elect three sich leetsnai beats to offis. This is the reward we git for our services in awakinin the masses to a sense uv there wrongs. And the ongrateful wretches are organizin to elect acktooal farmers to the Legislature, and to sich county offices ez have anything to do with taxashen and sich. Wat indoosement is there for us to continyoo our work.

I shel keep on a little while though. I kin avoid the fate that overtook my friends, for I hevn't bin here long enuff to git in debt.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wunst Postmaster—Now Farmer.)

YELLOW FEVER.

Shreveport, La.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Senator West, of Louisiana, received the following dispatch to-night from the Mayor of Shreveport: "The people are panic-stricken. All that could have left. The poor are nearly all on our hands. There is no money in the City Treasury. All pecuniary aid will be thankfully received. The fever is increasing."

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—For two days past rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever in this city have prevailed, but the officers of the Board of Health were reticent and non-committal on the subject, but at a meeting of that body this afternoon, at which were present nearly all the prominent physicians of the city, the following address was prepared:

To the Citizens of Memphis: We regret to announce to the public that yellow fever exists in our city. It is confined to a few blocks in the northwestern portion of the city, and we trust that it will not become epidemic. We have instructed our Secretary to make a daily report of deaths from this and other causes, and we will from day to day furnish such information concerning the progress of the disease as we deem necessary. Up to this time there have been about thirty deaths from this disease since the 1st instant.

By order of the Board of Health,

J. H. NUTALL, Secretary.

The infected quarter is known here as "Pich," and is principally composed of tenement houses, occupied by Irish families. So far there has been but one case south of Poplar street.

MEMPHIS, September 14.—There was considerable excitement to-day in consequence of the address published this morning by the Board of Health in regard to the prevalence of yellow fever, and a great many left the city. Several new cases were reported in the southern part of the city this afternoon. The total number of interments reported to the Board to-day were fourteen, eleven of whom died from yellow fever. The weather last night and to-night is unusually cool, and it is hoped that early frosts will soon stop the progress of the disease.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—River six feet three inches; falling. Arrived—James D. Parker, Memphis; H. S. Turner, New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, September 14.—River rising. Clear and cool. Departed—Mary Alice, New Orleans; Capital City, St. Louis; Mary E. Fee, Red River; City of Helena, Vicksburg.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—Arrived—Lake Superoir, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Exporter, New Orleans. Departed—Maggie, Illinois river; Lake Superior, Keokuk. River falling. Clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 14.—Clear and cool; mercury 56 to 64. River fallen 4 inches; 4 feet to Cairo. The Arkansas Belle, from Cairo, 8 A. M., and Morning Star, from Louisville, 4 P. M., constitute the port list.

CAIRO, September 14.—Arrived—Anita, Paducah, 1 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 10; Gleucoe, New Orleans, 11; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 2 A. M.; Dictator, St. Louis, 5; St. Joseph, Memphis, 11; Elliott, St. Louis, 5 P. M. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis, 10 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 2 A.M.; Nashville, Memphis, 2; Anita, St. Louis, 3; Glencoe, St. Louis, 3; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 3; Dictator, St. Louis, 10; St. Joseph, St. Louis, noon. River fallen 6 inches. Clearer; mercury 62. The James Howard was raised this noon, and is expected here to-night. The Nashville collided with the City of Vicksburg below the city last night. The latter was uninjured, and the damage to the Nashville was slight.

—In reply to a question whether an American vessel which clears from an American port on the northeastern or northwestern frontier for a port on Lake Michigan, and touches at intermediate foreign ports to discharge or take on cargo or passengers, is required to clear at Mackinaw or Duncan City, the Secretary of the Treasury says under the instructions in circular of May 22, 1857, such vessels would be required to report at Duncan City.

—An explosion in a stone quarry in Baltimore on Saturday morning caused the death of two workmen.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Great Excitement in Panama.

OUTRAGES AND BLOODSHED.

A Filibustering Expedition Defeated.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Cable Recovered.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—The British steamer Bolivar arrived to-day, bringing the following from a correspondent of the Associated Press, dated Panama, September 2d: The ends of the Aspinwall and Jamaica cable were recovered in mid-ocean on August 28th, in 1,870 fathoms, and buoyed. No further communication has been received since that date.

Outrages in Panama.

Since the departure of the steamship Rising Star on the 25th ulto. for New York, Panama has been the scene of intense political excitement and further bloodshed. For many years past society here has not been in a condition so unsettled and unsatisfactory as at present. A complete want of confidence and a feeling of insecurity prevails in the entire community, and rumors of expected outbreaks and fresh revolutions are indeed of wanting. On the afternoon of the 28th ulto. one of the most disgraceful acts of bloodshed known to Panama occurred, by which two respectable citizens of Columbia were hurried into eternity—Colonel Useategui and Senor Manuel Degreun Bermudez. The facts are as follows: Col. Useategui for two years past had been commander of the national troops stationed on this Isthmus for the protection of transit and foreign property. During the State revolution on the 3d of April last he called up his troops and took an active part in protecting the life of the deposed President of the State of Panama, General Neira, although as commander of the national forces sent here in accordance with existing treaties with the United States for special national purposes, he had no right what-ever to do so. Again on the 7th of May he led out his forces against the revolutionist party, defeated them and was the cause of the recall and reinstatement of President Neira, who in the meantime had been banished. After the events of the 7th of May a coldness sprung up between Useategui and the reinstated Government of Neira, and the latter has unfortunately come to the conclusion that disaffection and his collusion with the opposition party to feel itself justified in issuing an order for his arrest. Accordingly at 5 P. M. on the afternoon in question an order was issued by the Executive to arrest Useategui and place him in confinement. An hour or two later the unfortunate man was sitting in front of the Grand Hotel, when a squad of police, armed with rifles, approached, and informed him that he was under arrest. Useategui entered the hotel, drew a revolver, and said he would not allow himself to be degraded by such an insult as to be carried to a felon's prison by a squad of common police, but would willingly give himself into the custody of any respectable citizen, naming several then present. An order was given to take him at all hazards. The police fired a volley into the hotel at their victim, one shot taking effect in his arm, and another entering and passing completely through the body of Manuel Deg. Bermudez, an innocent spectator, killing him almost instantly. Useategui then fled and tried to make his escape through the rear of the hotel, but was shot down on the portico by Florencio Arosmena, a leading citizen and supporter of the Neiro Government, to whom he surrendered himself unconditionally. Whilst passing out of the main entrance of the hotel, wounded and a prisoner of Mr. Arosmena, he was confronted by another squad of police, who, regardless of Mr. Arosmena's protests, fired another volley into the hallway of the hotel. The shot took effect in the head of Col. Useategui, and he died in twenty minutes thereafter.

This disgraceful outrage, in a country where the most heinous crime is not punishable with death, is severely commented upon by all parties, and has unstrung and unsettled political matters here more than ever before.

Rumors of Threatened Invasions.

A report from the valley of Cauca, in this republic, is to the effect that politicians of that State are preparing to invade the State of Panama in order to control the elections here for President of the Union for the ensuing term. The move will hardly be necessary, as yesterday's mail brought news that the State of Bayaca has cast its vote for Dr. Sartiago Perez, which gives him five votes, and is a majority. He is therefore elected.

Another rumor, apparently better founded, is that Gen. Gonzalez, ex-President of Panama, now in Costa Rica, is preparing to invade Chiriqui and reinstate himself in power.

Yesterday a body of troops and a large quantity of extra arms were sent to Chiriqui to oppose him.

Filibustering Expedition Defeated.

The Chiriqui-Palacios filibustering expedition, which left Aspinwall in the American steamer General Sherman to operate against Guatemala and Honduras, has been completely defeated in both republics. The name of the General Sherman has been changed to General Arias. She was last heard of hovering off the coast, likely waiting to take off Palacios and the remnant of his party, should he be too closely pursued.

U. S. Steamer Benicia.

The United States steamer Benicia is in a port of Central America.

CANADA.

The Pacific Railway Scandal.

OTTAWA, September 13.—The Investigation Commission met at 11 o'clock to-day to close the depositions made yesterday. Senator Cochrane added to his testimony that in the fall of 1872 Hon. Mr. Pape repeatedly assured him that the Government were unanimously determined upon the exclusion of Americans from the Pacific Railway.

The testimony of Hale, Cumberland and McJames was read and signed. Mr. McJames wished to make an addition to his deposition. He said he had seen in the papers that he was to receive $50,000 in stock of the Canada Pacific Company. Such proposal or promise was never made to me by Sir Hugh or any one else.

Mr. Hamel was examined, and testified in French. He did not know why he had been put on the list of witnesses; knew nothing about the matter.

Edward R. Burpee was next called, but did not appear.

SPAIN.

The Recent Railway Disaster.

MADRID, September 18.—Later intelligence from the scene of the accident yesterday to the express train from Valencia to Madrid, by which disaster was far more serious than was at first announced. The number killed was seventeen, and seventy were wounded. Scarcely any person on the train escaped uninjured.

The Powers of the Government Increased.

All clauses of the bill increasing the power of the Government have been adopted by the Cortes.

Don Alphonzo Gone to France.

It is reported that Don Alphonzo, brother of Don Carlos, has left his command and returned to France.

Insurrectionists Condemned to Death.

Several persons who took an active part in the insurrection at Alcoy have been tried and condemned to death.

CUBA.

The Slavery Question.

HAVANA, September 13.—The final meeting of planters to discuss propositions to be submitted to the Government at Madrid for the abolition of slavery in Cuba will be held on the 15th inst.

Insurgents Repulsed.

Two hundred insurgents attacked the eastern fort at Vista Hermasa on the night of the 9th inst., but were repulsed.

The advance troops of Los Michas, occupying a small fort, were attacked by one hundred insurgents, who were also repulsed. Skirmishes are reported near Colodada, Manacal and Gibas.

HALIFAX.

Vessels Wrecked by the Late Gale.

HALIFAX, September 13.—Additional particulars of the recent disastrous gale are being received. A Brooklyn schooner went down off Magdalen Island, and all on board, twelve in number, were lost. The bodies of the officers and crew of the brig Ellen were found in the wreck. A coal-laden schooner, with five persons on board, went down off Devil's Island. The ship Scotia, laden with pine, is ashore at Port Reet, and wreckers are apparently endeavoring to do all the damage possible. They threatened to kill the crew of the Government schooner guarding the vessel. Bodies are daily washed up on the beach.

FRANCE.

Rejoicing in Verdun.

PARIS, September 13.—Verdun was evacuated by the German troops this morning. Immediately after they had left the streets were filled with rejoicing residents, and numberless French flags were displayed from buildings.

GERMANY.

Victory Column Unveiled.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The London *Telegraph* of the 3d has a long telegram describing the unveiling of the victory column on the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The steamships City of Brooklyn and Celtic, from Liverpool, have arrived.

LONDON, September 13.—The steamships Wisconsin and Washington, from New York, and Arcadia, from Halifax, have arrived.

—A convention of railroad conductors has been called for Boston, October 8.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Sept. 15, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Rain has fallen from Virginia to New England, but is now followed by generally clear weather. Occasional light rains have been reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The barometer has fallen very rapidly from Missouri to the upper lakes and Minnesota during the day, with fresh and brisk southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and rising temperature. Cloudy and threatening weather and general and fresh easterly winds are now prevailing in the South Atlantic States.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, light and fresh northwest and west winds and clear weather will prevail.

For the Middle States, rising temperature, winds backing to gentle and southwest and south, and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, light to fresh easterly to northerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional coast rains in the former.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising temperature, winds shifting to southerly, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly areas of light rain over the latter.

For the lower lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and brisk southwest to southeast winds, cloudy weather and probably rain.

For the upper lake region and upper Mississippi valley, higher temperature than on Sunday, fresh and brisk winds, veering to southerly and westerly, falling barometer and increasing cloudiness, with rain. There are indications of quite a low barometer approaching the upper lake region, but the majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from the Northwest, Tennessee, Kentucky, west Gulf States, Rocky Mountains and Pacific States are missing.

RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer James Howard Partly Burned.

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—A dispatch from Commerce, Missouri, says: The steamer James Howard caught fire in her hull yesterday while lying at this place. The passengers and baggage were taken ashore safely and the steamer scuttled, which was the only hope of saving her. The steamer Howard was the largest on the western waters, being thirty-three hundred tons burden. She was owned by Captain B. K. Pegram and J. H. Channing, of St. Louis, and James Howard, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and cost, two years ago, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and is insured in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. She left here on Wednesday for New Orleans, with sixteen hundred tons of freight and a barge in tow.

Later.—Captain Chossaing, first clerk of the steamer James Howard, came here in a yawl from Commerce. He states that the fire was confined to the hold, and all inefficient attempts to extinguish it by forcing steam into the hold, the boat was scuttled. She lies straight, with the water a foot above the lower deck.

CAIRO, September 14.—The steamer James Howard was raised at noon to-day, and is expected here to night.

CHICAGO.

Cold-Blooded Murder in a Beer Saloon.

CHICAGO, September 13.—A terribly cold-blooded and unprovoked murder was committed at ten o'clock to-night in a beer saloon on the corner of Madison and Clark streets, the circumstances of which, as related by the barkeeper and others present, were as follows: Two men entered, the saloon and taking a seat at one of the tabesd, called for beer, which was supplied by one of the waiters, a young man whose name cannot be learned. After drinking the men started to leave the saloon, when the waiter politely requested them to pay for the beer. One of the men replied that he had paid for it, and one of the waiters replied that he had not. The waiter turned away from them and walked behind a lunch counter, which stood near the bar, when the ruffian with whom he had been disputing deliberately drew a revolver and fired three shots at him, the third one striking him full in the forehead and passing entirely through his head. The assassin fled, pursued by the bar-keeper of the establishment, who was, however, unable to overtake him.

POLITICAL.

"New Trials of the American Democracy."

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., September 14.—The *Daily Express* newspaper has the following special in relation to Hon. George W. Julian:

ROCKVILLE, September 13.—About one hundred persons listened to Mr. Julian's speech. He read from manuscript. Subject: "New Trials of the American Democracy." The points discussed were the contest between the people and monopolies, including railroads, manufacturers and banks, the evil influence of large cities, the final call and political call to address the people of the nation, generals, centralization, and the political degeneracy of the times. He said that the remedy is in the abandonment of the old party organization and the formation of a new party, to include all farmers and workingmen. The only relief is in organization and legislation." The speech evoked no enthusiasm.

"THE FIGHTING M'COOKS."

The Assassination of General E. S. M'Cook at Yankton—Brief Sketch of His Life.

Edwin Stanton McCook, whose life has been terminated in such a sudden and sad manner by violence at the hands of another, at Yankton, Dakota Territory, an account of which was given in the GAZETTE on Saturday, was the youngest member of the family which has become so distinguished by the military deeds of its sons as to be termed that of "the fighting McCooks." He entered the service of his country at an early age, and distinguished himself, almost immediately, by his decisive action and go-ahead manner. His career was foreshadowed in a report which was published in the month of August, in the year 1863, thus:—"Colonel Edwin S. McCook, of the Thirty-first regiment Illinois Volunteers, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, left St. Louis on a steamer for the South in order to resume operations on the field or to do any duty required of him for the benefit of the country. He has been wounded three times by rebel weapons and missiles, yet is doing well for one so young." Since then his career has been upward and onward under General Grant. The McCook family belongs to Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively.

Major Daniel McCook, the father of so many distinguished sons, died from a wound which he received in leading a militia band in a skirmish with Morgan's raiders, near Buffington. Judge McCook, up to the outbreak of the war, belonged to the conservative school of politicians. Upon the fall of Fort Sumter, he, with all his sons, at once became the most enthusiastic, active, and self-sacrificing supporters of the war for the preservation of the Union. The record made by the McCooks in the war is a part of the history of the country. At the time of the first battle of Bull Run, five of the Major's sons—Robert, Alexander, Daniel, Edward and Charles—were in the army. In that action the youngest and last mentioned, a private in the First Ohio, was mortally wounded, and died in the arms of his father. At a second sacrifice of his blood upon the altar of his country, the latter had to lament also the loss of Robert. Of the surviving ones Alexander was a major general, commanding the Twentieth corps in the Army of the Cumberland; Daniel, colonel of the Fifty-second Ohio, commanding a brigade in the same army, and Edward, colonel of an Illinois regiment. The latter distinguished

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 97.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39¼.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111⅛@111¼.

ANOTHER steamboat accident is reported at Cottonsco, Missouri. The "James Howard" caught fire, and was burned. The passengers were landed safely.

THE Central Pacific Railroad Company, of San Francisco, is reported to have determined to suspend construction, owing to the effect of the recent elections upon its bonds, on sale in England. It is probable that this is mere petulance, the result of failure before the people.

THE anniversary exercises to-day, in commemoration of the taking of the City of Mexico, by the United States forces under General Scott, will be largely attended. New York is the place designated for the reunion. President Grant, and others, who served in the Mexican war, will be present.

MUCH has been said of late of the advantages expected to be derived from the Siemen method of making steel from the ores, in England. At the Belgian meeting of iron and steel mannfacturers, we notice that the proprietors of the Siemen process express doubts of cheapening production, but claim that they can increase it.

WE DOUBT the wisdom of Governor Hartranft, in extending pardon to William Shee and E. N. Marks. The general care and independence of extraneous influences, shown by Governor Hartranft, leads us to hope he may have good reasons for his action in the cases referred to. But we hope, before another year, we shall have a Court of Pardons, so constructed that we can know that no pardon is granted except upon the most proper grounds.

A PLAN of teaching drawing to our teachers, free of expense, has been put in operation here by a Boston house. We are gratified to learn that there is a fair prospect of having drawing introduced in our public schools, as a part of the regular course of study. This is well. If properly systematized, there is no danger that too many studies will be introduced, as many of them are of the nature of an entertainment, and serve as a relaxation from severer study.

THE assassination of General E. S. McCook, and the circumstances attending it, make it a peculiarly sad affair. It was the outgrowth of a personal controversy, in which the General thought it necessary to bestow personal chastisement on his adversary. General McCook, during the rebellion and since, has filled an honorable place in the military service of the country. He was greatly beloved by his military companions, and his untimely death will occasion a general and profound sorrow.

THE preparations for the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland are in an advanced shape, and it is now quite evident that the reunion will in every respect be a fine success. The decorations of the halls and other arrangements are in forward state, and nothing will be lacking necessary to make the occasion memorable. It is agreeable to have the heroes of the war visit our city occasionally, and we trust the hospitality to be extended will lead them to realize that the soldiers of the war have a place in the affections of our citizens.

THE *Graphic* balloon has "gone up" in what is probably the very best way for it. When partially inflated, it bursted. This serves to confirm the impression, now very prevalent, that the *Graphic* managers did not act very properly toward Professor Wise. There have been rumors, for some time, that Professor Wise was very much dissatisfied with the material used in the balloon, as well as the manner in which the balloon was constructed. The material was declared to be rotten, and it doubtless was. At all events, it did not bear the strain put upon it, and so the enterprise is a failure for the present.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The *Post* launches that "evidence," which was to demolish the world in general, and the GAZETTE in particular. As it accuses us of making a "groundless charge" against Mr. Buchanan, it may be well to state just how this controversy developed. The following, from the *Post*, was the origin of the discussion:

"To such an extraordinary extent was this doctrine (of party responsibility) carried by the GAZETTE and its brothers in the faith of the so-called Republicanism, that Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party were held accountable, not only for all the acts of his administration, but absolutely for doings which he honestly endeavored to prevent."

To this, our entire answer was, "we dispute the correctness of this, and call for the proof." All else has been an attempt on the part of the *Post* to induce us to pledge the publication of what it might offer as proof. It will be seen we have made no charges against Mr. Buchanan. We may now say, however, that the general estimate of Mr. Buchanan is this: That he desired the maintenance of the Union, but lacked in courage, and was so possessed of the non-coercive idea, that he did nothing. We have not recently charged even this. But as the *Post* was so anxious we should publish its *evidence*, we are happy to furnish all it offers. It is as follows:

"How easy," said Mr. Buchanan in his message in 1860, "would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and restore peace and harmony to this distracted country! They and they alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they and they alone are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. In this the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or Brazil."

Our readers may determine just how much value to attach to the above. But we give it in all its terrible fullness. As to the *Post's* statements and assertions, they are generally incorrect, and the facts offered to substantiate them are garbled. The point with the *Post* seems to be, to show that Buchanan did all in his power to arrest secession; that he was prevented by Congress; that a portion of this policy of prevention consisted in the failure to adopt Crittenden's amendments to the Constitution, and to authorize Buchanan to use the power of Government against secessionists. What the *Post* says about the inability of the Government to proceed against *States* as such, is irrelavent. We were under the impression that secession was the work of individuals, and the *Post* admits the general Government could deal with them. Now as to facts.

Mr. Buchanan, in his annual message to Congress in 1860, did argue against secession, but this argument was predicated on the idea that the people North had seriously outraged those of the South, and in certain States had, by passing laws against the rendition of fugitive slaves, violated the Constitution in their hostility to the South. The tone of the message was that the Southern people were greatly abused, and long suffering, and had been the chief support of the Constitution, and, he hoped, would still further forbear against the fanatics of the North. "The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States," was given as the cause of the secession agitation. "The immediate peril arises from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has at last produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom." We give one paragraph entire. Referring to the State enactments against the rendition of fugitive slaves, he says:

"The Southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been willfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, *would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.*"

So much for the spirit and tone of the message. True, he argued against the *immediate necessity* of rebellion, but had he meant to fortify the people South, in their sense of wrong, and the justice of their cause, could he have used stronger or more direct language? But he was more encouraging still. Suppose the people South should think that those State laws, which, according to Mr. Buchanan, afforded justification for rebellion, would not be repealed, and that they might as well appeal to war at once,—what then? Was there power in the Government to repress them? If anywhere, it must be in Congress. But he declares, "Congress possess many means of preserving it (the Union) by conciliation; *but the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force.*" Finally, he recommended what he calls an "explanatory amendment" to the Constitution, which embraced the three following points: 1. An express recognition of slavery. 2. The protectionof slavery in the territories. 3. The validity of the fugitive slave law, State enactments to the contrary, notwithstanding. The chief characteristic of Mr. Buchanan's special message, was to place the entire responsibility of the existing trouble on Congress. He admits, however, that he had made no efforts to reinforce Major Anderson, "lest it be regarded as a menace of military coercion." This, then, is what he did and did not do. We submit that we show in the above, that he made no effort to suppress secession, but, on the contrary, encouraged it, by the tone and statements of his message.

As to the Crittenden resolutions or amendments to the Constitution, the nonpassage of which, by a Republican Congress, is used by the *Post* as *evidence* that they opposed conciliation, it may be said, that these simply provided against slavery in territories north of 36 degrees latitude 30 minutes, while they strongly provided for the nationalization, permanency, and general spread of slavery. They made permanent the odious fugitive slave law, and, in a word, conciliated by giving the South more than it had ever before asked! The *Post* knows, as well as we, that such amendments never would have been ratified. In the light of subsequent events, who desires that they should be? We honor forever the names of those Republicans in Congress who, rather than spend time with such monstrous propositions, chose to give life to our great national enterprise, the Pacific railway. As to Mr. Clark's amendment to Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, the substitution of which by Republicans forms another part of the *Post's* argument, it simply announced that the Constitution, as it stood, was sufficient to meet all emergencies and interests, and needed to be obeyed, not amended. Surely this ought not to be unpalatable to a Democrat.

But inasmuch as the *Post* assumes that the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions would have dispersed all secession dangers, we suppose the only evidence bearing on that question now attainable are the sayings of those who represented the South as leaders. Mr. Clingman, Senator from North Carolina, said that the issue grew out of the election of a President hostile to the South, and this election must be resisted. Said Senator Iverson, of Georgia, "You talk about repealing the personal liberty bills as a concession to the South. Repeal them all to-morrow, and it would not stop the progress of this revolution." Said Wigfall, of Texas, "we simply say that a man who is distasteful to us has been elected, and we choose to consider that as sufficient ground for leaving the Union, and we intend to leave the Union." Mason, of Virginia, declared that Congress could do nothing to remedy the "dangers with which we are threatened." We might quote thus indefinitely. It may be seen from what we have quoted, that even had the Crittenden resolutions been adopted it would not have saved us from civil war. Out of all we have said, we condense the following points: 1. That Buchanan, in his messages to Congress, and conduct as President, strengthened and aided, rather than weakened and discouraged, secession. 2. That the Crittenden amendments were disgraceful in fact, and could never have been ratified, had Congress adopted them. They would not, in any event, have prevented secession, and Republican Congressmen did wisely in refusing to seriously consider them. 3. That the only unsectional and really patriotic propositions to maintain the Union came from Republican sources; and 4. So resolved was the South on secession, that nothing that could be done would have prevented it. Will the *Post* claim that we have not given full attention to its "evidence?"

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Catholics in Paris loudly declare that before six months Don Carlos will be on the throne of Spain, and Victor Emanuel driven from Rome.

MRS. MARQUIS OF LORNE will not be forlorn much longer. We don't know what she means to name it, or whether Albert Edward is to be an uncle or an aunt.

THE Rev. Isaac Goddard, priest of the Roman Catholic chapel at Chiselhurst, has received a special blessing from the Pope, transmitted through Cardinal Bonaparte, for the sermon he preached on the 15th inst., the day of the Fete Napoleon.

ACCORDING to authentic information there is a licence for the sale of drink in Russia for every 640 inhabitants; in Siberia, 1 for every 500; in Prussia, 1 for 200; in England, 1 for 138; in Belgium, 1 for 93; in Holland, 1 for 90, and in France, 1 for every 70.

THE Russian military estimates for 1874 show an increase of 5,000,000 roubles, as compared with those of 1873. The total amount is 174,290,000 roubles, and for the four following years the increase will be 10,000,000 roubles, the whole amount for each of those years being 179,290,000 roubles as compared with 169,290,000 roubles, which was the total of those of 1873.

THERE has been a long controversy in the London *Times* as to whether milk can be poisoned by feeding cows on grass improved by liquid sewage. Mr. Ray Smee says it can, and all interested in sewage farms say it cannot. The *Spectator* leaves the decision to the *Lancet*, but asks a question or two. Is not Swiss milk specially good? Are not cows in Switzerland fed on grass improved by liquid manure? If this is not the case, why do Swiss grass fields, say round Lucerne, smell so?

CERTAIN districts of the Canton of Soleure, in Switzerland, have of late been infested with wolves, which have done serious mischief amongst the flocks. A grand battue was accordingly arranged to take place a few days since in the Lutzelthal and the Birsthal; but it was altogether fruitless, not a wolf being seen. Scarcely, however, had the hunters left the field and retired to rest for the night than Master Isegrim issued from his fastnesses and killed five sheep in a meadow within 400 feet of several houses.

A GREAT palæontological problem has been solved in the discovery that "the original John Smith" was a native of Connecticut. His homestead, it appears, is at Washington, in that State, and therein assembled, a few days ago, 120 of his direct descendants to hold a "centennial celebration of the Smith family." Countless millions will rejoice in thus acquiring anti-Darwinian certainty of their origin.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE grand total of the cotton crop of the present year is set down at 3,930,508 bales, against 2,954,371 last year, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 bales.

AT a recent sale in Utica of thoroughbred cattle, 111 animals sold for the large sum of $380,000. A large number were bought by English stock dealers.

A FIRE at Champaigne, Ill., last Friday night, destroyed the Congregational church. Loss twenty thousand dollars; insurance ten thousand dollars. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

THE Boston *Bulletin* makes this malevolent inquiry: "Why can't a reporter write a paragraph concerning the return of a man whose wife, supposing him dead, has married in his absence, without lugging in Enoch Arden two or three times?"

HAIL-STONES three inches in diameter fell in Shawano county, Wis., recently, and did considerable damage to the crops; knocked a man off a load of hay; killed hundreds of chickens, and demolished any number of umbrellas and Spring bonnets at a camp-meeting.

HERE is the classification of babies' premiums at the Fair of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society. For the finest baby under six months old, a gold necklace; for do., between the ages of 12 and 20 months, a golden cup; for the loveliest twins, two golden mugs; for the child with the reddest hair, regardless of temper, $10 in gold.

GLASS bonnets have appeared. They are formed of a tissue woven by fine glass threads, and may be said to be the glass of fashion fitted to the mould of form. Ladies who wear them must deny themselves the pleasure of criticising their neighbors, on the principle that it is dangerous for those who live in glass houses to throw stones.

THE Central Railway of New Jersey, for the eight months ending with August, earned $5,635,895 on an expenditure of $2,855,900, leaving net earnings to the amount of $2,779,994, against net earnings in the same time last year of $1,970,659, an increase of net earnings for the eight months of 1873 of $809,335, or a little over $100,000 per month.

SHREVEPORT, which is so severely afflicted with yellow fever, is situated on the west bank of the Red river in the northern part of Louisiana, about three hundred miles by land northwest of Baton Rouge, and about 30 miles below the "Great Raft," which is the limit of navigation for large steamboats. The population is about 4,607, of which 2,439 are white and 2,168 colored.

A DISPATCH has been received at the Admiralty office from the Commander of the British steam sloop Daphire, announcing the capture in the Indian Ocean, near Zychelle Island, of a slave ship, upon which there had been horrible suffering. The small-pox had raged on the ship, and out of three hundred slaves taken on board two hundred and fifty died. The remaining fifty were terribly emaciated from disease and want.

WELL, this is very extraordinary. In Whitehall, it is said, whenever the baby of the family is put to sleep, a large rat comes out and kindly whisks the flies with his tail from the slumbering cherub's face. The experiment has been tried several times, and the rat always comes out, and always drives the flies away as aforesaid. Evidently the snake stories are to be succeeded by a series on the sagacity and usefulness of that intolerable nuisance.

GEO. MCMILLEN, of Chicago, in a card denies the correctness of the press report of his brother's testimony before the Royal Commission now in session at Ottawa. The testimony as reported is to the effect that McMillen sold the Allan correspondence to the opposition, and this he asserts is not true, and that he never has received from any one anything in consideration of the evidence he has furnished or intends to furnish against the Canadian Government in the Pacific Railroad matter.

THE number of bathers at the two Free Floating Baths, in New York, from September 1 to September 9, was 45,904, of whom 10,287 were girls and women. The total number of bathers during the season, which began on June 5, was 685,165. The largest number of bathers on any one day was 16,452, on July 15. The baths had to be closed a month earlier than usual, on account of the reduction, from $10,000 to $8,000, made by the Board of Apportionment in the appropriation for their maintenance. Last year the season extended to October 23.

IT is said that Prince Bismarck has telegraphed to the German Consul at Geneva to the effect that the municipal Council of that city is at liberty to dispose of the personal property of the late Duke of Brunswick in Germany, which amounts to 65,000,000 francs, as it thinks fit. A vast fortune in gold, jewels and bonds was found on opening the cases which were in the apartments occupied by the Duke. The value of the two first was 30,000,000 francs, while that of the two last 15,000,000 francs' worth of Pacific Railway bonds, with interest thereon for three years, was discovered.

BELIEVERS in the existence of a score or more of General Washington's body servants will derive new courage from the statistics of Dr. Desparis, a noted physician of Paris. According to this gentleman, the number of people who attain the age of one hundred years bears a greater proportion to the total population of the world than most of us had imagined. He states that of the 60,000,000 inhabitants of Russia, 1,780 were centenarians, and two of these were 160 years old. France, in a population of 38,000,000, counted 1,560; Poland, 900 to 4,000,000; Sweden, 17; Norway, 40; United States, 2,618; Canada, 72 out of a population of 7,900,000. In England 165 centenarians die every year.

AMONG the many triumphs of science and art exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition is an invention of Dr. Marini for petrifying human corpses, which seems to have proved very successful. There was shown by the inventor a large round plateau of hard and polished material, the top slab of which was composed of human remains, all petrified together in a solid block. The surface of the block had been planed and polished so as to look exactly like marble. By merely seeing this strange product of modern science it was impossible to imagine of what it was composed. It was mistaken for an ordinary slab of marble.

THE English journals announce the death of Retired Commander Alexander Galloway, one of the survivors of Trafalgar. He entered the navy in 1800 as a boy on board the Topaz frigate. In the following May he became first-class volunteer of the Renown, and while attached, from May, 1805, to November, 1808, to the Thunderer, he assisted in Sir Robert Calder's action, and was officially noticed for his services at the battle of Trafalgar, where he was wounded. He served also at the siege of Gaeta, was again wounded at the passage of the Dardanelles, and went with the expedition to Egypt. He became retired commander in 1854, and obtained the lieutenant's naval pension in 1856.

THE pursuit of literature by small boys is not viewed with any particular pleasure in Chicago. A little urchin of that city, scorning the delusive jackstone and the dizzy top, lately borrowed his father's folio Shakespeare and sat down on the door step to read it, justly expecting to receive therefor the meed of universal admiration. But alas! while thinking what a splendid boy he was and despising the frivolous crowd of other boys who spent their precious hours with jackstones and tops, he was suddenly interrupted. Moved by fear and horror a watchful policeman arrested him, declaring that he must be meditating mischief, since no person in Chicago had ever before been seen sitting on a door step and reading Shakespeare. That small boy has no longer an inclination to exhibit his uncommon intelligence.

THE *Golden Age* is responsible for the following anecdote of the late Dr. Todd: Dr. Todd, following the apostolic fashion for fishing and hunting, would go into the Adirondack or the White Mountain region and slaughter so many more fish and birds and animals than he could carry away, that he excited the ire of the guides, and would have been called to account by Mr. Bergh. This kind of cruelty became a Calvinistic passion with him, and he has left the tradition of it behind him in Longfellow's sketch of the parson in the poem called "The Birds of Killingworth," as follows:

"The parson, too, appeared, a man austere,
The instinct of whose nature was to kill;
The wrath of God he preached from year to year,
And read with fervor Edwars on the Will;
His favorite pastime was to slay the deer
In Summer on some Adirondack hill;
E'en now, while walking down the lane,
He lopped the wayside lilies with his cane."

The Geneva Award Bond.

The bond for $15,500,000, the amount of the Geneva award, is held by the Secretary of State in that department, and is not placed for safe keeping in the Treasury, as many suppose. The bond is made payable to the order of the Secretary of State, and, of course, none else could procure any money on it. So far as the danger of it being stolen is concerned the officials have no fear, as it would be of no use to the thief. This bond is for the largest amount of money ever issued by any government in a single transaction. Photographs of the bond and a certificate of deposit have been completed at the Treasury Department and copies sent to the President and each member of the Cabinet. It may be stated, as a part of the history of the payment of the Geneva award, that, on the completion of the business on Tuesday, Sir Edward Thornton promptly informed his Government by telegraph of the fact.

AMONG the women of literature and art who did not and have not married, and yet were and are happy, are Hannah More, Miss Edgeworth, Alice and Phœbe Cary, Louise Alcott, Elizabeth Phelps, Emily Faithful, Anna Dickinson and Susan B. Anthony.

PERSONAL.

THE Emperor and Empress of Japan are rusticating at the Hot Springs of Amiansohta.

A LADY in Newberg, Me, has in her possession autograph letters of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin.

THE people of Ontario are trying to secure funds for a statue of Tecumseh by contributions of one cent each.

THE President has appointed Alexander P. Shepherd Governor of the District of Columbia, vice Henry D. Cooke, resigned.

AMONG the names recorded on the solid rock on the summit of Monoknock Mountain, N. H., is that of Marquis de Lafayette.

A MONUMENT is to be enected at Montpelier, Vt., over the remains of Phillip Embury, the founder of the Methodist Church in America.

COUNT GUSTAVE DE MONTEBELLO, first Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, was married to Mlle. Guillemin on August 29, at Passy, near Paris.

THE Hon. Willard Philips, LL. D., who died at Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday last, was one of the six survivors of the class of 1810 of Harvard University.

MRS. THORNE is the first white woman who has sailed upon the Yellowstone. She is the wife of Lieutenant Thorne, one of the officers of the Yellowstone expedition.

A MRS. MINNIE W. BENTON has been arrested in New York and sent to the House of Detention, who is said to have seen Stokes throw away the pistol with which he shot Fisk.

WHILE she insists that she never interferes with political affairs, it is a notable fact that no public man in the Union owes more to a wife for his continued promotion than does John A. Logan.

CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP RAUSCHER, of Vienna, celebrated, about three weeks ago, the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the holy orders. He received on that occasion the congratulations of the Pope and the Emperor of Austria.

QUEEN VICTORIA receives from the British nation an income of $1,922,000, and $160,000 more from the Duchy of Lancaster, besides the income arising from her private estates and investments, which probably amounts to as much more.

KATE STODDARD and her jailers do not get along very harmoniously. Kate, they say, is putting on airs, and won't allow them to burst in her doors when she refuses to see visitors. The jail is overrun with sight-seers, and the deputies cannot attend to half of them.

GEN. MCMAHON has reported to the Executive Committee of the Cuban League that Vice President Wilson has been informed of his election as President of the League, but has not yet made answer. The League is now preparing an address to the people of the United States.

DR. OTTO OBERMEIER, an eminent physician of Berlin, died last month of cholera, contracted during a series of experiments with the excreta of cholera patients. He is reported to have intentionally inoculated himself with the infected fluids in order to study the modes of contagion, and even on his deathbed persisted in making microscopic examinations of his own blood.

STANFORD HOPKINS addressed a meeting of the workmen in the shops of the Central Railway Company, at Sacramento, last Friday, on the subject of the recent election. He said that the people had decided against the railroad, and that the bonds of the company were, consequently, not saleable in the East or in Europe, and construction must be stopped. Many workmen were discharged and others will soon follow. It is not the intention of the company to remove the shops from Sacramento.

POLITICAL NOTES.

HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democracy of Luzerne county.

THE Bradford *Reporter* announces that Hon. E. Reed Myer will be a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

THE Republicans of several counties propose to follow that of Lancaster in repealing the Crawford county system of making nominations.

J. C. AMMERMAN, renominated in Montour county by the Democrats for the Assembly, is charged with having purchased his nomination for the sum of $250.

WHEN Congress meets there will be two men in Washington who can sympathize with each other—Gen. B. F. Butler and Mr. Geo. B. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate and would be Senator from California. They are both victims of indignant public virtue.

IN Centre county the Republican ticket is as follows: Senate, John Irwin, Jr.; Assembly, Levi A. Miller; County Treasurer, Col. George A. Bayard; County Commissioner, Samuel Gramley; Jury Commissioner, Benjamin Liggett; County Auditors, Andrew Gregg and Dr. J. M. Blair.

RATHER a funny result of a recent caucus in Maine is told by a Portland paper. One of the voters, on being given a ticket, was loud in condemning one name upon it, and angrily demanded if a ticket could not be got up without that name. He scratched it off, and when the result was declared, that name ran behind just one vote, but with the rest of the ticket was elected, its owner being chosen a delegate to the Legislative Convention. After a while the time for the Convention came, and by reason of illness he of the objectionable name was unable to attend, and the very man who had scratched the ticket, hearing of it, called on the sick man, asked and obtained the privilege of attending the Convention as his substitute, and actually acted in that capacity. But it must be admitted that he did not vote as his principal would have done in any respect.

A CALL has been issued for a national convention of colored men, to meet in Washington, December 9, to impress upon Congress the necessity of passing a Civil Rights bill. Each State and Territory is entitled to twenty delegates. The call acknowledges the great achievements of the Republican party in securing the acknowledgment of their rights, but says that, "though all these things be true, yet, in defiance of the law as now constituted, the cohorts of tyranny, the votaries of color-prejudice, insult, degrade, and outrage thousands with seeming impunity. Men and women, citizens of the United States, are denied the convenience of the common carriers of the country; denied equal accommodations on rail cars, steamboats and stages; refused entertainment at hotels; refused equal education in public schools for their children, and the hospitalities and civilities of civilized communities to a great extent denied to them. These are facts common to nearly all sections of the country, and the strong arm of national law is needed to correct it. The evil is national; the remedy must also be national. We want Congress to give us a 'Civil Rights bill,' with such penalties as will teach humanity to the imbruted, and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor."

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES MCCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. N. MCGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Manstield,
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny,
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.
se8:tc

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fotianslee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FOR FINE MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES

GO TO Corner of PENN AND SIXTH, Ohl St. Clair sts.

Bathing Sponges.
Barbers' Cup Sponges.
Fine Toilet Sponges of every description.
Also, a full assortment of FRESH DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

Sold at the very lowest prices at

Browne's Drug Store

Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

England's Iron Trade.

The iron trade of England and the serious inroads made upon it by the competition of the iron manufacturers of the United States, led the London *Times*, about two weeks ago, to sound the alarm in a leading editorial, a brief allusion to which was at the time sent us by cable. The *Times* in this article said that our iron manufacturers were fast getting possession of the markets formerly enjoyed exclusively by England, in Canada, the West Indies and South America." We have been losing our customers," it remarks, "and such possessions are lost more easily than they are recovered." In an elaborate analysis of the causes leading to this state of affairs, it traces them chiefly to dear coal. As coal rises, iron becomes correspondingly dear, and everything else tends to rise in price. The rise in coal, the *Times* finally says, began by driving away English trade with the United States, and will end, it feels sure, by driving England out of every market in the world and leaving that country "stranded at home," if the causes which have produced it continue still to operate.

SEVERAL hundred people in St. Louis recently witnessed a somnambulistic circus performance by moonlight. A car conductor, who had been to Barnum's circus, leaped from his bedroom window to a roof below, turned all sorts of summersaults and handsprings, went through a series of exercises on a fire alarm telegraph wire, and ended the show by takiog a flying leap through the window again. His friends found him lying on the floor, with his hands and feet bleeding, but he could give no account of how it happened.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.
STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C HAYS, Pittsburgh. (South Side.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh, 3 years,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
SAPOLIO for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
SAPOLIO for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.
SAPOLIO cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.
SAPOLIO for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
SAPOLIO is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.
SAPOLIO Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and I often Stone.
SAPOLIO for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Stationary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
SAPOLIO removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
HAND SAPOLIO a new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.
HAND SAPOLIO as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.
HAND SAPOLIO Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.
HAND SAPOLIO is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.
HAND SAPOLIO removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
HAND SAPOLIO costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it, or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 Park Place, N. Y.
Or, 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Dickson, Stewart & Co.

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders for steamboats. jy13

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

French Flowers,
French Flowers,
French Flowers.

A splendid assortment of new Fall

FRENCH FLOWERS,

Now opened and on exhibition,

ELEGANT VARIETY.

ALSO,

New Feathers,
New Plumes,
New Wigs,
New Pompons,
New Tips,
&c., &c., &c., at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873. FALL. 1873.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED

All the New Shades in

Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.

We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable

DRESS GOODS

In all the New Shades.

Also, a full line of

Black Goods,

In every desirable material,

AT LOW PRICES.

A CALL IS SOLICITED.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

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THE GREAT

CLOSING SALE

Is still going on at

Macrum & Carlisle's

27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced

To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

LOW PRICES.

GOOD STYLES.

Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

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CARPETS.

OUR FALL STOCK OF

Axminster,
Moquette,
Wilton,
Velvet,
Solid Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrain and
Common

Carpets is the most complete ever offered in this market. Styles and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY McCALLUM,

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D

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
We receive Loans on Government Bonds at lower rates of interest than any other House in the city. Special attention given to Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold. JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Collaterals. Deposits daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.
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FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
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CAPITAL - - - $900,000.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed. Special attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
C. A. SCHNEIDER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graf,
Jos. Eichbaum, Chas. Eichbaum,
Robt. J. Grier, C. Schleiger,
Geo. Meiser, James Irwin.
MWF
DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1873.

Financial matters hereabouts continue in a satisfactory condition, the supply of available means being fairly equal to the current requirements of trade. The situation may be termed comfortable to good borrowers, and at the same time favorable to lenders. We learn of but little variation, either in demand or rates of discount from that quoted heretofore in these columns. First-class paper is readily taken at 8@10 per cent. per annum.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	117¾	118
5-20s	113	113
6-20s—1864	115	115
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons	118¾	118¾
10-40s	111¾	112
10-40s—coupons	111¾	112¾
Currency 6's	122¾	123
New 5 per cents	112¾	113¾

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	103¾
Erie	59	59
Reading	85	85
C. C. & I. C.	29	29
Ft. Paul	46¾	46¾
Ft. Wayne	96¾	96¾
Michigan Southern	88	85¾
Do. Central	90¾	19
North Western Common	70¾	73¾
Do. Preferred	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	107¾	108
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86	85
Pacific Mail	44	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	90¾	90¾
Quicksilver Common	26¾	27¾
Quicksilver Preferred	45	45
Union Pacific	93	94¾
Toledo & Wabash	40	40¾
Terre Haute	9¾	9¾
Marion	12¾	13¾
Chicago & Alton	102	102
Adams Express	91¼	91¾
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	93	93
W. Fargo & Co. Express	71	71
I. C.	103	103
Mail	115¾	115

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Pennsylvania	53¾	53¾
Reading	84¾	84¾
United Cos. of N. J.	124¾	125¼
Camden	22	22
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24	24
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	92¾	92¾
Allentown Valley 7-30	92¾	92¾
Central Transportation	67¾	67
Empire Transportation	56	55

NEW YORK, September 13, 1873.

Money was easy throughout the day at 7 to 8 per cent., closing at the lower rate. Exchange closed up quiet and steady at 109¾@110¾ for prime bankers' 60 day sterling, and 109¾@110¾ for sight. Gold was firm early in the day at 112, and then declined to 111¾, but when this was precipitated on the market, heavy buying orders came in from the country and the price went up in one to the decline was 4¾ per cent., but in the end but the fall was equal to only 1 1-32 per cent. The bank statement had only a temporary effect, and the decline caused by its announcement was soon recovered. Just before the close, however, the market weakened, the market leaving off nearly at the closing figures. Loans were active, advanced to 7 per cent., and ruled at 6@7. Where Union dropped from 93 to 92¾, and rose to 93¾, and sold at 93¾@94. New York Central sold at 103¾@103¾@104, Reading at 85@85¾, Pittsburgh common at 86, Fort Wayne at 96¾@96¾, Pacific Mail at 43¾@43¾, Western Union at 90¾@90¾, Quicksilver at 27¾@27¾, and Ohio and Mississippi at 28¾. The movement of the bank was quite and without important feature.

Loans, decrease	$8,858,900
Legal tenders, decrease	1,251,700
Deposits, decrease	1,941,700
Specie, decrease	5,427,400
Circulation, increase	27,800

Gold opened at 111¾, declined to 111¾, advanced to 112, declined to 111¾, advanced to 112, declined to 111¾, advanced to 112

HOME NEWS.

Leg Crushed.

On Saturday night, near Wood's Run, Allegheny, on the Fort Wayne Road, a man named James Connelly attempted to board a passenger train while it was in motion. By some means he slipped or fell, and was thrown on the track. The train passed over his leg crushing it from the knee down, including the foot, and otherwise bruising him. Dr. Buchanan attended him. He was taken to his home.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schaunberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of H. G. Lloyd steamer Koeln, at New York; Another line steamer Castalia, at New York; Inman line steamer City of Brooklyn, at New York; Guion line steamer Wisconsin, at Liverpool; Baltic Lloyd line steamer Washington, at Havre.

Boating.

The race between John Snyder, of the Beck Club, and Frank Dennaphe, of the Sheridan Club, came off Saturday afternoon on the Upper Monongahela course, the former winning in twenty-six minutes and thirty-six seconds, the distance being three miles.

On Saturday evening Scharff wrote to Frank Quinn, accepting the challenge of James Ten Eyck to row a five mile race for $500 a side. He named Pittsburgh for the race-course, and offered Ten Eyck $100 for expenses.

Bequests.

On Saturday the will of Nancy Montgomery of Wilkinsburg, was filed in the office of Register Gray. Among other bequests which she makes is $1,000 to the Beulah Presbyterian church of Wilkins township, said sum to be invested by the Executors and the interest paid annually to the Trustees, towards the pastor's salary. The remainder of the estate is bequeathed to her two sisters, Jane and Matilda, during their lives, and at their death she bequeaths it as follows: $1,000 to the Beulah Presbyterian church, and the residue to her nieces, Elizabeth Jolly and Catharine Patterson. Henry B. Chalfant is appointed executor.

Sudden Death of an Aged and Respected Citizen.

On Thursday evening Mr. Samuel Cowley, father of Professor and Dr. Cowley, of this city, retired to his bed, at his home on the Troy Hill road, Allegheny. About twelve o'clock he awoke up and aroused some of the family, stating that he was very unwell. Shortly after he told them that they might retire again, as he felt better. He then turned over on his side. A short time after the family, not hearing his breathe, suspected something wrong. They went to him and were horrified at finding him a corpse, having died of rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Cowley was seventy-three years of age, and a highly esteemed and well-known citizen of this county. He leaves many friends and relatives who will sadly grieve his sudden decease.

DETERMINED TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

An Ineffectual Attempt at Suicide.

On Saturday evening a man named A Dedig, an upholsterer by trade, residing on Granthem, near Locock street, Allegheny, procured a quantity of laudanum at a neighboring drug store. He swallowed the poison and then went home and went to bed. In some way, his wife suspected what he had done, and charged him with it. She immediately sent for Dr. Hazlett, who came with a stomach pump and extracted the poison, and thus saved the man's life. Dedig, when he came to, evinced no sorrow or regret at attempting to take his life, but stated to the physician that he had got ahead of him now, but he wouldn't get the chance next time, as he was determined to die. There is no cause assigned for the rash act.

SEEKING A WATERY GRAVE.

How a Quarrel did not Result in a Suicide.

Last evening a young man named Seitz and a young woman said to be his wife, whose former name was Annie Seville, and whom he claims is not his wife, were walking along Sandusky street, Allegheny, when they became engaged in a quarrel. They finally separated, and kept on their way down the street, the woman taking the lead. She walked down to the end of the street, where she boarded a coal float and deliberately walked into the water. She, however, was rescued. Officers Davy Jones and Atkinson came upon the scene, being attracted by the screams. Shortly after, the woman came up and commenced to abuse the woman because she did not finish the job and kill herself. He was decidedly under the influence of the "ardent." Officer Davy Jones took the girl home and Officer Atkinson locked Seitz up in the lock-up, from whence he will have a chance to state how it all occurred this morning.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to the Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, August 25, 1873, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Blitz & Ellsworth, No. 711 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

1,425. Celery Sauce—Heinz, Noble & Co., Pittsburgh. Application filed August 18, 1873.

1,426. Radish—Heinz, Noble & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed August 18, 1873.

163,160. Check Runner — John Haggerty, Corry, Pa. Application filed August 12, 1872.

143,161. Gaffle—Alfred Kennedy, Allegheny City. Application filed December 31, 1872.

142,208. Apple Butter Stirrer—George W. Collins, West Lebanon, Pa. Application filed June 5, 1873.

143,258. Pump Bracket—Samuel Selden and Oren E. Hanchett, Erie, Pa., assignor to Selden & Griswold Manufacturing Company, same place. Application filed July 21, 1873.

COLLISION OF FREIGHT TRAINS.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—One Man Killed and Three Persons Injured.

On Friday evening about nine o'clock, at Wilmore station, Cambria county, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a collision occurred by which one man lost his life and three persons were seriously injured. It appears that a freight train going east had been run on a middle siding, through carelessness, the switch was left open, and the freight coming west ran upon the siding, the two trains coming in collision. About this time the Philadelphia Express east was thundering along, it passed the colliding trains partially, the last sleeping coach coming in contact with the last car of the freight train. A lady in the coach was somewhat bruised, but not much damage was done to the train. The engineer of the westward freight train, No. 51, Wm. Green, a young man, well known, and a resident of Altoona, was caught in the cab of his engine, and received such injuries as to cause his death instantly. Engineer Dick and fireman Richard Bechtel of the eastward train were also injured badly, but not fatally.

Three locomotives and several freight cars were wrecked. The debris was cleared in a few hours, and travel was resumed.

A GIRLISH BRIDE.

An Allegheny Boarding House Romance.

Sunbusky street, Allegheny, was afforded a sensation on Friday last. A young man who boarded at a house on that thoroughfare, was in the habit of acting the *chaperon* to the daughter of the landlady, a Miss of some fourteen odd summers. On Thursday evening they sauntered out, and the young man took the girl to a person's house and they were married. The parties then, elated at their supposed success, repaired back to the family domicile. The young man expecting the "old" lady to say "bless you my children," went to her "with a heart full of glee." She received him affectionately. Yes, tenderly. He related his story. The lady was delighted, so much so, that she immediately embraced him, while she consecrated his movements in an apparently "mazy waltz," by making her shoemaker's work suddenly come in contact with the handicraft of the young man's tailor. It was an affectionate scene, but possessed entirely too much emotion for the young man to be happy. He left "that house on the hillside" and "sailed" whither no one knows. The girl wife is said to be remarkably intelligent and possesses many accomplishments for one of her age. She is said to be a splendid musician, and is regarded as one of the "lights" of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, school. The mother of the girl it is said will enter suit against the minister for marrying the couple, as she is a law of this State which imposes a fine of $250 upon any minister, judge or alderman, who marries a couple, either of whom is under twenty-one years of age, without the consent of their parents. There is another law which makes the same act a criminal offence.

SATURDAY NIGHT STABBING.

Free Use of a Dagger—A Man Dangerously Wounded—White Whisker Along the Street with His Two Little Sons.

On Saturday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, a man named Thomas Thomas was severely cut at the Rising Sun saloon, near the corner of Carson and Twenty-seventh streets, South Side. From a statement made by the injured man, and corroborated by his two little boys, aged respectively eight and eleven years, who were with him at the time of the occurrence, it appears that he had been a little Rising Sun hound, and had taken a drink or two, but was not intoxicated, and about 12 o'clock he left, his little boys going with him, and when just a few doors below the tavern they were met by two men, one of whom without a word drew a knife and plunged it into Thomas' left side just below the heart, and then, according to the statement of the boys, turned down Twenty-seventh street crying out, "Let's go and cut h—l out of somebody else." The wounded man, as soon as he felt the blood streaming from his side, turned and re-entered the tavern, when Dr. Rabauhorst was summoned, who, upon examination, found a long, deep cut so near the heart that at first it was feared that nothing would save the man. The wound was dressed, however, and he was conveyed to his home on the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Edwards alley, and last night he was reported to be a little better. It is feared, however, that internal hemorrhage will set in, and if it does, nothing hardly can save the man. It is said that Thomas has an idea who his assailant is, though he will not, in his present state, disclose any names. The little boys seem more able to give information than the father, and yesterday the oldest, who, as we stated before, is eleven years of age, while down by the river saw a man whom he declares was the one who did the cutting. After the wound had been examined, the doctor stated that it was not a knife that had been used, but a dagger. The wounded man also confirmed this statement, alleging that in the one glance he got of it, he is convinced that it was a dagger.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S FATALITIES.

A Gory Chapter—Four Violent Deaths in One Night—Three Men Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Within the City Limits—Killed by Falling Out of a Window—The Inquests.

Saturday night proved an unusual one for fatalities. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company seems to have done its share towards sending souls into eternity, no less than two fatal accidents having occurred on that road within a radius of a few miles. So far, however, it has been completely shown that none of the accidents were the result of carelessness on the part of the employes of the road, but rather the fault of those who thus suddenly met their death. In one case it can be directly traced to whisky.

KILLED BY FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.

Coroner West was summoned yesterday morning to hold an inquest at Kauffman's "Exchange," a tavern, corner of Oak alley and Liberty street, on the body of Samuel Crawford, of Rockdale Mills, Jefferson county, this State, where the deceased had been engaged in the lumber and land business. The deceased, while supposed partially intoxicated, had walked out or fallen out of a third story window of the building and fell to the pavement, about ten o'clock on Saturday night, and was injured so badly that he died about half past three o'clock yesterday morning. As it was suspected there might have been some "foul play," a close investigation was held by the Coroner, and the evidence adduced will be found below. Louis Kauffman, the proprietor of the house, was the first examined. He testified to keeping a tavern at No. 2 Oak alley. He stated that deceased and ex-Judge Moody, of Jefferson county, were in the habit of stopping at his house. On the evening previous, he said there and he did not see him. Last night he slipped into the house, but no one saw him; no one saw him in bed before he fell out of the window;

HE FELL OUT OF THE WINDOW

between ten and eleven o'clock; he told no one how it happened; he died quarter after three; Mr. Marcroft and his wife slept in the opposite room; don't know when they went to bed; the first I saw of him was when he was picked up; there was no noise before the fall; some one stole my watch in the excitement.

Sophia Kauffman, daughter of the tavern keeper, testified: Didn't know what time deceased came in; heard a crash; went down and saw them bring in the man and lay him on the table; I had been in bed, the police came in and advised me to stay up; mother was asleep, and I did not waken her; he was a quiet man; went away Friday evening; he came back last night to the same room; there was a pint bottle which had contained whiskey lying empty on the bed; he had no difficulty; he had had a little spat with Mrs. Marcroft before he went to bed; Mrs. Marcroft and Mr. Crawford used to talk together.

HEARD NO DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MR. AND MRS. MARCROFT

after I went to bed; Mrs. Marcroft was in bed; heard a noise; thought I